

in a different method, sometimes in a different place.

Obviously, I support this airline security legislation but it is not enough. From our reservoirs to our powerplants to other modes of transportation, we need to secure the Nation. It needs to be more comprehensive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time in morning business has expired.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Many of my colleagues have joined me in insisting the Airline Security Act also include rail security. We do so for the following reason: In my State alone, nearly a quarter of a million people ride railroads every day, many of them through old tunnels. The tunnels under the Hudson River were built between 1911 and 1920. As this photograph illustrates, they are largely without ventilation. This is a single fan to exhaust smoke from a fire in a two and a half mile tunnel.

Every Amtrak Metroliner, if fully loaded, under the Hudson River or the Baltimore tunnels, or even the approaches to Washington, DC, carries 2,000 passengers, more than three times the number of people on a 747. The tunnels do not have ventilation and they do not have escapes.

As this second photograph illustrates, under the East River of New York and under the Hudson River, a single spiral staircase serves to exit 500 to 2,000 passengers. The same spiral staircase would be used for firefighters getting to the train. It is obviously not adequate.

Last August, before these attacks occurred, the New York State Commission said it was a disaster waiting to happen. Those are not the only problems. We need police officers on Amtrak trains. We need to screen luggage. We need to ensure that switching mechanisms are safeguarded and secure. This Congress will do a good deed for the American people if indeed we secure our airlines, but it is unlikely we would be so fortunate that terrorists will choose this same method and mode for the next attack.

Securing Amtrak and commuter trains is essential. The legislation we will offer, \$3.2 billion, will secure the tunnels, hire police officers, assure screening, and bring our train transportation network to the same new high standards as our aircraft.

It is essential. It is timely, and I hope my colleagues around the country understand those of us in the Northeast and the great metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, and Boston cannot yield on this point, not with hundreds of thousands of commuters having their lives depending upon it every day.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AVIATION SECURITY

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, the day of September 11 has been eloquently described by the preceding speaker, Senator TORRICELLI. Its consequences are unknown. In fact, one of the great questions none of us can answer at this point is: What are the unintended consequences of what will follow this attack over a period of weeks and months?

However, this is not our purpose. Our purpose is to get an aviation security bill done. That is why this Senator from West Virginia chooses to speak.

I wish to make a couple of very clear points. We have not yet passed an aviation security bill. There were those who said, no, you cannot work on the aviation industry's financial condition until you have done an aviation security bill. That was an understandable argument, as well as those who talk about people who have lost their jobs. There really was not much point in doing an aviation security bill if there weren't any airplanes flying. That had to be done as a first order of business.

They are flying. They have picked up a modest amount of business. It has increased about 7 percent in the last week, but they are still in a very bad position, even with the money we gave them after forcing them to ground all of their airplanes for a period of time.

In any event, that and the loan guarantees part is done and so now we move on to aviation security, which we ought to do. One could say, well, that is a fairly easy subject. We could go ahead and do that promptly and without much fuss.

That is not quite the case. There is a lot involved, which is serious, which is complex, a lot of back and forth about which is the best agency to do this or that and how do people feel about it, what are the costs involved.

That being said, the Department of Transportation, under President Bush's leadership, immediately after September 11, took some very strong steps with respect to our airports and our airlines. Within days, Congress sent, as I have indicated, its strong support with an emergency financial package that, in fact, included \$3 billion, still unknown to most people, for airport security. That was included to be used at the discretion of the President, which was fine. Most of that has been used for sky marshals and other items. Urgent aviation security efforts are already in place. The money is there. Now we are talking about a bill for a broader aviation security purpose.

In the few weeks that have passed since September 11, a large group has been working around the clock through a lot of very contentious issues, not

easy issues, to try to resolve what should be in an aviation security bill that would best serve the Nation, not just in the next months but in the coming years. One can say, therefore, that the Aviation Security Act is a result of these efforts. It is not finally worked out. There was to be a meeting this morning with the Secretary of Transportation. He was called to the White House. There are still details pending. That is not the point. We are on it and moving at the point, for those who come down to speak on it, because we want this done if at all possible this week, with the American people knowing that aviation security is at the top of our legislative agenda.

I am very proud to have joined Senator HOLLINGS, Senator MCCAIN, Senator HUTCHINSON as original cosponsors, and I rise in strong support of the managers' amendment because we have been working closely with Senator LOTT and Senator DASCHLE. I can report there is broad bipartisan support within this body on both sides of the aisle as to what we ought to do. That has come through in meetings and compromises. That is a very important fact and bodes well for the bill.

The truth is, the horrific attacks of September 11 do reflect broad intelligence and other failures.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be extended for 1 hour, until 12:30, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. The fault of these attacks clearly lies with those who perpetrated them, but the failures are all our shared responsibilities. There is no way to get away from that.

On the other hand, they are also a shared opportunity. I have long argued and made many speeches that we have a habit in the Congress, and to some extent in our country, of taking aviation for granted, knowing very little about its details, complaining when we are delayed but not making the effort to understand what aviation entails, what happens when passenger traffic doubles—as everybody knew would happen before September 11, and which I believe will come to be true again. This is an opportunity, this horrible tragedy, to set a number of accounts straight in terms of the way we secure our airports.

We have to develop, we have to fund, we have to implement a better and